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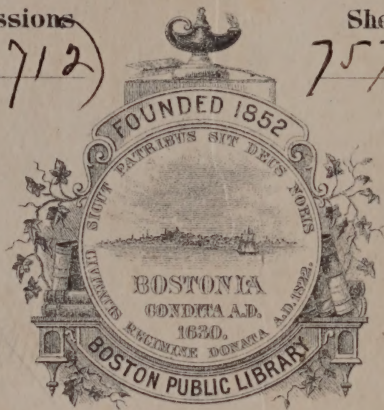
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ABATTOIR BRIGHTON,

APPARTENANT À LA

SOCIÉTÉ DES BOUCHERS,

POUR L'ABATAGE ET LA FONDERIE.

ÉTABLI SOUS LA DIRECTION DU

COMITÉ DE SALUBRITÉ

DE

L'ÉTAT DE MASSACHUSETTS, ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE.

BOSTON :

Rand, Aberg, et Cie., Imprimeurs de l'Etat.

117 RUE FRANKLIN.

1878.

État de Massachusetts.

ABATTOIR BRIGHTON.

L'ASSOCIATION des Bouchers pour l'abatage et la fonderie, a été reconnue par un acte de la Cour Générale de Massachusetts, en 1870, dans le but de placer sous une direction, spéciale l'entreprise de l'abatage des bestiaux, moutons, et autres animaux, ainsi que la fonderie et le rendement des graisses des abatis, etc., des environs de Boston, laquelle, à cette époque et antérieurement, était conduite d'une manière privée ; chaque personne engagée dans le genre d'affaires susnommé choisissant le lieu qui lui convenait pour faire son travail, qui était souvent aménagé de façon à nuire aux personnes demeurant dans les environs, ou ayant occasion de passer par les voies adjacentes aux lieux d'exploitation.

Dans Brighton, annexé à Boston en 1874, il y avait en 1869 (quand le Comité de Salubrité fut créé) environ cinquante boucheries en pleine opération, dans lesquelles, pendant l'année précédente, on avait abattu 53,000 bœufs, 342,000 moutons, et 144,000 pores. Aucun de ces établissements n'était d'une grande étendue, mais dans tous, les travaux étaient conduits d'une manière peu satisfaisante, maladroite et avec gaspillage, sans aucun des soins de propreté nécessaires.

A ces établissements était adjoint un parc à porcs, dans lequel les cochons se vautraient au milieu des matières animales en putréfaction, provenant des boucheries voisines. Ainsi, à quelques milles du centre d'une ville populeuse, l'infection provenant de cet état de chose, mettait constamment en danger la santé de ses habitants.

Outre toutes ces boucheries, il existait à Boston même, à Cambridge, à Charlestown, à Brighton, et à Roxbury, ainsi que

dans d'autres villes voisines, un certain nombre d'établissements dans lesquels la graisse, le suif, et les os, rassemblés de tous côtés, étaient emportés pour y être fondus et bouillis.

Il n'était donc pas étonnant que l'air dans le voisinage immédiat, et même à une distance de plusieurs milles à la ronde, fut infecté par les odeurs nauséabondes et par les émanations qui s'échappaient des cuves ou des cheminées mal construites.

Le sang des animaux abattus à Brighton était en partie perdu, parce qu'on le laissait couler dans les parcs aux cochons, où ce qui n'était pas consommé par les porcs croupissait, et se putréfiait au soleil, ajoutant ainsi à l'insalubrité de la localité. Une très-petite quantité de ce sang était utilisée par les raffineurs. Cette vente ne réalisa jamais plus d'un sou par gallon (environ 4 litres). Les déchets des animaux abattus servaient à nourrir les cochons qu'on engraisait ainsi pour le marché.

Immédiatement après l'organisation du Comité de Salubrité en 1869, une commission, composée du Dr. Derby, alors secrétaire du comité, et de Mr. Warren Sawyer, fit une enquête minutieuse sur les procédés employés pour abattre les animaux destinés à l'alimentation, la réduction des os, et la fonte des graisses dans les environs de Boston. Les résultats de cette enquête furent consignés dans un rapport du secrétaire, publié dans le premier compte-rendu annuel du Comité ; rapport dans lequel la nécessité urgente d'un changement immédiat, et les avantages qu'on tirerait de l'établissement d'un ou de plusieurs abattoirs, étaient pleinement démontrés.

Le Comité insista auprès de la Législature sur la nécessité d'entreprendre immédiatement les réformes proposées par le secrétaire, exposant avec conviction les avantages sanitaires et économiques qui devaient résulter de l'érection d'un ou de plusieurs abattoirs.

Le plan proposé ne fut pas accepté par les bouchers de Brighton, qui regardaient la chose comme impraticable. En 1870, par les efforts des citoyens de Brighton, un acte,* reconnaissant la Société des Bouchers pour l'abatage et la fonderie, fut passé par la Législature.

Aux termes de cet acte une société se forma, dont le but était d'entreprendre l'achat et l'abatage des bestiaux, moutons, et autres animaux, la fonderie et le rendement des abatis, graisses, etc.

* Voir page 13.

Le fonds social devait être de \$200,000, divisés en actions de \$100 chaque. La société devait obtenir un lot de terrain, et y élever des bâtiments convenables à l'entreprise. Chaque membre de l'association devait avoir le droit d'abattre dans l'établissement; et la société elle-même s'attribuait le droit de fabriquer, et de vendre tous les produits se rattachant à cette industrie, ou de louer à bail ce privilège à d'autres.

Le choix de l'emplacement, la construction des bâtiments, et les divers procédés à employer pour conduire cette entreprise, devaient être placés sous la surveillance du Comité de Salubrité. Tous les plans des travaux de la société devaient recevoir l'approbation du Comité avant de pouvoir être mis à exécution. L'acte portait que le Comité pourrait, sous certaines conditions, obliger toute personne engagée dans les affaires d'abatage dans un rayon de six milles du marché de Faneuil Hall, à les transférer à l'abattoir, dans le cas où elles seraient conduites d'une façon nuisible à la santé publique.

L'acceptation de l'acte rencontra d'abord une telle opposition que l'année s'écoula sans qu'un dollar eût été souscrit pour le capital.

La nouvelle Législature fit, en conséquence, en 1871, une loi* concernant les abattoirs particuliers et tous les commerces nuisibles et insalubres. Cette loi prohibait l'établissement ou l'agrandissement de tout bâtiment destiné à l'abatage, à la fonderie, ou à tout autre commerce nuisible et insalubre dans toute ville contenant plus de 4,000 habitants,† sans en avoir obtenu l'autorisation du maire et des aldermen ou des *selectmen* de la dite ville. Elle donnait aussi au Comité, après avoir ouï l'exposé des faits constatés par celui-ci, le droit de faire cesser toute personne engagée dans une industrie de ce genre.

Le Comité fit immédiatement une inspection des principaux établissements de cette nature dans les environs de Boston, et invita ensuite les principaux bouchers, fondeurs, et bouilleurs d'os, à se rendre au Comité pour s'y consulter.

Le résultat de la séance fut la formation d'un comité de cinq personnes choisi parmi les industriels que nous venons de désigner, qui se rendirent à New York avec le Dr. Derby.

Ils passèrent deux jours à faire dans cette ville, un examen

* Voir page 16.

† La Législature de 1874 a fait un amendement à cette loi, et l'a rendue applicable à toutes les villes de l'État, sans égard au nombre des habitants.

minutieux de tout ce qui avait rapport à l'industrie dont il s'agit. Cette visite eut pour résultat une communication au Comité de Salubrité, signée par seize des principaux bouchers de Brighton, dans laquelle ils énuméraient les nombreux changements qu'ils apporteraient dans la manière de conduire leur industrie, si le Comité voulait leur permettre de la faire dans les anciens bâtiments. Ces propositions furent rejetées, car, ne remédiant entièrement aux maux existants, elles ne pouvaient, par conséquent, donner au public complète satisfaction. Des plaintes en règle furent déposées au Comité de Salubrité réclamant l'application de l'acte du 8 avril, 1871 ; et la fermeture de seize abattoirs fut le résultat d'une enquête faite par le Comité de Salubrité. De nouvelles plaintes étaient constamment formulées pour la suppression des autres maisons d'abatage.

Les bouchers, aux efforts intelligents desquels est dû le succès du présent abattoir, se décidèrent alors à coopérer avec le Comité, et comprirent enfin que le nouveau plan offert, dans le projet autorisant l'érection d'un abattoir, n'était pas aussi impraticable qu'ils l'avaient crû d'abord. Ils se décidèrent donc à accepter l'acte de l'Association des Bouchers pour l'abatage et la fonderie.

Au commencement de 1872, un terrain contenant environ cinquante acres, situé sur le bord de la rivière Charles, dans la ville de Brighton (annexée depuis à Boston) et s'étendant à égale distance environ des marchés de Brighton et de Wassertown, fut choisi, et avec l'approbation du Comité de Salubrité, fut acheté par la corporation dans le but spécifié dans l'acte.

Les travaux de nivellement et de construction des bâtiments furent immédiatement commencés ; mais quelques délais étant survenus, les édifices et les machines ne furent complétés, de façon à pouvoir être mis en usage, que le 17 juin, 1873. A cette époque, les bâtiments étaient composés d'une fonderie, bâtiment de 200 pieds de longueur sur 80 pieds de largeur, et d'une hauteur de cinq étages ; d'un bloc de dix abattoirs à bœufs, de 380 pieds de longueur sur 30 pieds de largeur, avec des cours et des hangars y attenants ; d'un bloc de six abattoirs à moutons de 150 pieds de longueur sur 80 pieds de largeur ; d'un hangar pour la machine et la chaudière, et d'un bloc de dix étables.

Dans le but d'obtenir une inspection sérieuse des bestiaux et de la viande, le Comité s'adressa à la Législature pour obtenir un décret autorisant la création d'un inspecteur à cet effet, et pour pourvoir à son salaire. Cette demande fut renouvelée successivement dans trois comptes-rendus annuels. Dans la session de 1876, la Législature fit une loi * qui accordait à toutes les villes et cités, le plein droit de nommer des inspecteurs pour les bestiaux vivants et pour les viandes dressées et préparées pour l'alimentation, avec plein pouvoir de saisir ce qu'ils ne trouveraient pas convenable.

Un petit nombre de bouchers se tinrent en dehors de cet arrangement, et continuèrent les affaires dans de vieux bâtiments, mal aménagés, et avec les mêmes méthodes défectueuses qu'auparavant. Considérant l'espace restreint disponible dans l'intérieur de l'abattoir, le Comité attendit prudemment, avant de sévir contre eux, qu'un agrandissement devenu nécessaire permit de les incorporer. Peu à peu, de nouvelles constructions furent élevées, et plusieurs bouchers se joignirent successivement à la société, jugeant qu'il y avait avantage pour eux, ou redoutant l'intervention du Comité qui devait certainement avoir lieu.

Quoiqu'il fut bien établi que l'abattoir, considéré non-seulement au point de vue de l'intérêt public, comme à celui des exploitants, a entièrement réussi, quelques petits établissements restèrent cependant en dehors et continuèrent leurs affaires comme par le passé.

En mai, 1875, le Comité de Salubrité reçut une pétition contre les huit boucheries particulières qui fonctionnaient encore à Brighton. Une enquête fut faite. Deux des propriétaires de ces établissements se joignirent à la Société; on retira la plainte contre un des industriels, et on donna l'ordre aux cinq autres de se désister et d'avoir à cesser leurs affaires à partir du 1er juillet, 1875. L'un d'eux refusa d'obéir à l'injonction du Comité, et un ordre de la cour suprême lui fut signifié. Ayant négligé d'en tenir compte, il fut traduit devant la cour, sous accusation de mépris aux lois; le cas fut entendu et il fut obligé de cesser les affaires. Plus tard, s'étant associé avec une autre partie, il recommença les affaires, se servant à cet effet de quelques anciens abattoirs: le Comité de Salubrité de la ville de Boston, établi en 1873, lui ordonna

* Voir page 18.

d'avoir à cesser et de se désister. Mais aussitôt les ordres signifiés, son industrie était transportée dans d'autres lieux. En conséquence, le Comité de Salubrité de la ville de Boston, fit le 8 novembre, 1875, une ordre générale, défendant d'exercer la profession d'abatage et de fonderie, dans les limites de la cité, sans en avoir préalablement reçu l'autorisation du Comité.*

Avec la promulgation de cette loi, la tâche, que six ans auparavant le Comité de Salubrité de l'État avait entreprise, était accomplie, et toute une ville devint "un lieu de résidence agréable et salubre; tout en renfermant dans ses limites, à une distance quelque peu éloignée des habitations, un abattoir admirablement conduit, qui ne pouvait, en aucun cas, être nuisible, et qui suffisait à pourvoir de viande tous les habitants du district métropolitain."

Mr. Taylor, président de l'Association des Bouchers pour l'abatage et la fonderie, dit dans son rapport au Comité en 1876: "Nous pouvons affirmer, je crois, sans hésitation, que personne ne serait disposé à échanger les quartiers convenables et commodes de l'abattoir contre les lieux incommodes et délapidés que nous avons abandonnés. . . . Nous pouvons affirmer, sans aucun doute, que l'abattoir est un succès."

La réussite de l'abattoir fut pleinement établie et le travail du Comité de Salubrité, en ce qui concerne la ville de Brighton, fut accompli. Dans le septième rapport annuel, on adressa, en conséquence, une requête à la Législature, pour que la surveillance de l'abattoir fut transférée du Comité de Salubrité de l'État au Comité de Salubrité de la ville de Boston. La requête fut accueillie, et on promulgua une loi* qui donnait plein pouvoir au Comité d'inspecter les animaux, de saisir les viandes impropres à l'alimentation, et d'adopter les règles qui sembleraient les plus convenables pour atteindre ce but. En même temps, tout abatage dans la ville de Boston en dehors de l'abattoir fut défendu.

Pendant les six mois précédant janvier, 1874, il y a eu dans l'abattoir, 14,194 bêtes à cornes, et 150,000 moutons d'abatus, ou environ un tiers des bœufs et les trois-quarts des moutons préparés pour le marché dans les environs de Boston. Depuis ce temps, plusieurs bâtiments nouveaux ont été

* Les deux ordres furent passés conformément à une loi de l'État donnée page 17.

† Voir page 17.

érigés, et maintenant outre ceux déjà nommés, il y a trois groupes de bâtiments contenant chacun deux abattoirs à bestiaux, faisant plus du double de la première étendue, et deux grands bâtiments pour la préparation des tripes, et qui suffisent, par l'espace qu'ils renferment, à l'exploitation de tous les produits de l'établissement. Il y a, de plus, un bâtiment de 380 pieds de longueur, servant à emmagasiner les engrais obtenus du sang, des os, des intestins, etc. L'association est en train de construire pour le traitement des engrais, un bâtiment de 80 pieds de long, de 40 pieds de large, et d'une hauteur de quatre étages, auquel sera annexé un hangar d'emmagasinage de 140 pieds de long, sur 80 pieds de large. Ces bâtiments suffisent à l'abatage des sept-huitièmes des bestiaux exigés par les marchés du voisinage.

Pour faciliter la conservation du sang et des rebuts, l'abatage se fait sur un plancher élevé au-dessus d'un sous-sol. Ce plancher, fait de planches doubles et calfaté, repose sur des poutres de fer, en pente vers une gouttière de fer traversant le centre du plancher. Cette gouttière reçoit le sang, et le conduit à des tombereaux de fer situés dans le sous-sol qui est pavé en asphalte. Les planchers des abattoirs sont munis de trappes qui reçoivent les têtes, les pieds, la peau, le suif, et les intestins; ces abatis divers tombent dans des tombereaux placés à cet effet dans les sous-sols. La charge des tombereaux étant complète, ils sont conduits à la fonderie; les cuirs sont salés au sous-sol; le sang, les rebuts, les têtes, la graisse, et le suif, sont portés aux cuves de fonderie et aux séchoirs au moyen d'ascenseurs.

Dans la plupart des bâtiments, les bestiaux sont hissés, pour le dressage, par la vapeur, au moyen d'arbres de couche attachant à la machine de la fonderie, auxquels on ajoute les poulies nécessaires, quoique dans quelques bâtiments, la vieille méthode de les hisser à la main, avec la roue et la corde, soit encore en usage. L'eau chaude ou froide est abondamment fournie à chaque abattoir, et les murs et les planchers sont soigneusement lavés à la fin de chaque journée d'abatage. L'eau, en abondance, est le seul désinfectant employé même dans les temps chauds.

Il y a dans chaque maison un réfrigérateur dans lequel les animaux sont placés après avoir été dépecés et dressés, et où ils sont conservés pendant un laps de temps qui varie de quel-

ques jours à deux semaines, avant d'être exposés sur les marchés. La dimension de ces réfrigérateurs est proportionnée à l'importance des abattoirs; ceux des plus petits ont une capacité suffisante pour contenir 60 bœufs suspendus, tandis que dans les réfrigérateurs les plus spacieux, 200 de ces animaux peuvent être aisément rangés. Les arrangements pour l'abatage des moutons sont, à peu de chose près, les mêmes que ceux décrits plus haut pour les bestiaux.

Dans la fonderie, il y a, au cinquième étage, deux grands réservoirs contenant chacun environ 58,000 gallons. Ces réservoirs sont remplis par le moyen de pompes mues par la machine à vapeur, et se relieut, par des tuyaux distribuant l'eau nécessaire, à presque tous les bâtiments et aux cours de l'établissement, ainsi qu'à des appareils hydrauliques employés en cas d'incendie.

Les cuves de la fonderie sont suspendues au plancher du quatrième étage; elles sont échauffées par la vapeur que passe entre les parois intérieures et extérieures sans aucun contact avec la contenu de la cuve et reçoivent les rebuts, têtes, graisses, etc. Différentes cuves sont affectées aux différents procédés de la fonte des suifs et de la manufacture des engrais. Lorsque le contenu des cuves est suffisamment cuit, la graisse est extraite et mise en barils. Le résidu des cuves, dans lesquelles les os et les intestins ont subi l'action de la chaleur, est mis dans les séchoirs situés au deuxième étage, lesquels sont remplis au moyen de tuyaux qui y communiquent du troisième étage. Le sang est aussi mis dans des séchoirs, après avoir été en partie séché dans des cuves. Les matières contenues dans les séchoirs sont exposées à la vapeur pendant plusieurs heures, par le moyen de tuyaux retournant sur eux-mêmes dans l'intérieur, jusqu'à ce que l'eau soit suffisamment évaporée; ces matières descendent ensuite au second étage. Ces résidus sont ici passés dans un moulin qui broie toutes les particules d'os qui auraient pu ne pas être assez réduites par la cuisson, et ensuite on en dispose comme engrais. Cet engrais se compose d'un mélange de produits séchés, de rognures d'os, d'intestins et de sang. Dans le grand bâtiment actuellement en construction, on ajoute à ces matières de l'acide sulphurique et d'autres produits chimiques, dans des proportions variées, pour les approprier aux différentes récoltes et aux différents sols.

Les pieds sont échauffés au troisième étage pour en extraire l'huile de pied de bœuf; et le suif, la graisse, l'huile, les os des jambes, les cornes et les sabots, sont rangés dans diverses parties de ce bâtiment.

La vapeur et les gaz nuisibles qui s'échappent des cuves et des séchoirs, sont concentrés dans un large vaisseau de fer, à travers lequel passe continuellement de l'eau froide qui condense la vapeur. Les gaz passent dans un grand tuyau, d'où ils sont chassés par un éventail. La vapeur aqueuse condensée reste en arrière, tandis que les gaz mélangés avec un grand volume d'air, par le moyen de soufflets brevetés, se rendent alors sous les fournaies et y sont consumés. Les fourneaux sont disposés de manière à ce que, lorsque le feu est bas, ou quand on doit y ajouter du charbon, les gaz peuvent être dirigés sous une autre fournaie, où le feu est plus vif, de telle sorte qu'une combustion complète ait toujours lieu. Il n'y a jamais de mauvaise odeur, bien que de si grandes quantités de matière animale y soient constamment traitées nuit et jour.

Les cuves dans lesquelles on fait cuire pendant plusieurs heures les rebuts, qui varient suivant leur provenance et leur destination, contiennent à la fin de chaque cuvée, une certaine quantité d'eau, contenant en solution et en suspension, une ration variable de gélatine. On appelle cela la soupe, et ce qui provient des têtes et des pieds est bouilli de nouveau pour faire de la colle forte, qui se vend promptement; le reste de la soupe est jeté.

Les meilleures portions de la graisse sont tirées pour faire du beurre artificiel. Les tibias sont vendus pour faire des manches de couteaux. Les pieds servent à la manufacture de divers articles d'utilité ou d'ornement, et les excréments sont utilisées sous forme d'engrais.

La maison contenant la machine à vapeur et les chaudières est construite en briques et se trouve à côté de la fonderie. Deux machines d'une force motrice de soixante-quinze chevaux peuvent être placées dans une salle construite à cet effet, et dix chaudières peuvent être placées dans une autre chambre. Jusqu'à présent, cependant, une seule machine et cinq chaudières ont suffi.

Une puissante pompe à vapeur se trouve dans la salle des machines, et, comme sauvegarde additionnelle en cas d'in-

cendie, un tuyau de six pouces fait communiquer cette pompe à la rivière Charles, d'où, le cas échéant, une quantité illimitée d'eau peut être obtenue.

Tous les rebuts et le sang sont fondus et séchés pendant qu'ils sont encore frais et purs. L'abattoir étant élevé, de sorte que tout le sang, les rebuts, etc., peuvent tomber dans les tombereaux situés dans les sous-sols, les soins de propreté sont relativement faciles ; ce détail d'aménagement, ainsi que le procédé consistant à recevoir les produits de l'abatage dans des tombereaux de fer et à les élever jusqu'aux cuves et aux séchoirs, par le moyen d'ascenseurs, a été reconnu satisfaisant sous tous les rapports.

La méthode adoptée pour détruire les gaz après le rendement, empêche qu'il s'en échappe aucune mauvaise odeur. À cet effet, une attention constante et soigneuse, jour et nuit, est nécessaire ; et l'expérience des quatre années et demie déjà écoulées, a prouvé la possibilité d'entretenir un grand établissement d'abatage et de fonderie, sans aucun inconvénient ni désagrément pour les populations environnantes.

Dans ce laps de temps, on a abattu 282,857 bœufs ou vaches et 1,321,573 moutons ; ce qui fait, une moyenne d'environ 63,000 bœufs et 294,000 moutons par an. La quantité des engrais provenant du sang et des rebuts de cet abatage, varie de 1,200 à 1,500 tonnes annuellement.

Les dépenses faites pour l'achat, et la disposition du terrain, la construction des bâtiments et l'établissement des machines et ustensiles nécessaires à l'exploitation de l'affaire, s'élèvent à environ \$630,000.

THE
BRIGHTON ABATTOIR,

OWNED BY
•
THE BUTCHERS'
SLAUGHTERING AND MELTING ASSOCIATION.

ERECTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

BOSTON:
Band, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1878.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE BRIGHTON ABATTOIR.

THE Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association was incorporated by an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts in the year 1870, for the purpose of bringing under one general management the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep and other animals, and that of melting and rendering fat, offal, etc., in the vicinity of Boston, which at that time, and previously thereto, were carried on under individual management, each person who engaged in any of said occupations selecting his own place for carrying on business, and in many instances conducting it in such a manner as to be very offensive to all persons living in the neighborhood or having occasion to use the highways adjacent to such premises.

In Brighton, annexed to Boston in 1874, there were in 1869 (when the State Board of Health was created) about fifty slaughter-houses in full operation, in which, during the previous year, there were slaughtered 53,000 beeves, 342,000 sheep, and 144,000 hogs. None of these establishments were of any great magnitude, but in each the business was carried on in an unsatisfactory, clumsy and wasteful manner, without a proper regard being paid to cleanliness. Connected with most of these establishments was a pig-pen, in which the hogs wallowed in the decomposing, putrid animal matter which came from the adjacent slaughter-house. The result was the existence, within a few miles of the centre of a crowded city, of a serious nuisance, which might at any time become the source of danger to the health of the in-

habitants. In addition to all these slaughter-houses, there existed in Boston proper, Cambridge, Charlestown, Brighton, Roxbury, and other neighboring towns, a number of establishments in which the fat, tallow and bones collected from the former places were carried to be melted and boiled. It was no wonder, therefore, that the air in the immediate neighborhood, and oftentimes for miles around, was contaminated with the foul odors and vapors escaping from the vats and improperly-constructed chimneys.

The blood of animals slaughtered in Brighton was for the most part lost, being allowed to run off into the pig-pens, where that portion which was not consumed by the hogs was allowed to lie and putrefy in the sun, thus adding to the unwholesome character of the locality. A very small amount of the blood only was in any way utilized, and never more than a cent a gallon was realized from the sale of a small part of it to sugar-refiners. The refuse portions of the animals slaughtered were used to feed hogs, which were thus fattened for the market.

Immediately after the organization of the State Board of Health, in 1869, a careful investigation was made of the methods of slaughtering animals for food, and of bone-boiling and fat-melting, in the vicinity of Boston, by a committee consisting of Dr. Derby, then Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Warren Sawyer. The result of this investigation was embodied in a report by the Secretary, published in the first annual report of the Board, in which the urgent necessity for some immediate change, and the advantage to be derived from the erection of one or more abattoirs, were fully set forth.

The Board urged upon the Legislature the propriety of at once undertaking the reforms proposed by the Secretary, and strongly advocated the erection of abattoirs, upon both sanitary and economical grounds. The plan proposed was not accepted by the Brighton butchers, who regarded the scheme as impracticable.

In 1870, through the efforts of the citizens of Brighton, an Act¹ incorporating the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association was passed by the Legislature. By the terms of this Act, a corporation was formed for the purpose of

¹ See page 13.

carrying on the business of buying and slaughtering cattle, sheep and other animals, and of melting and rendering the refuse, fat, &c. The capital stock was to consist of \$200,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The corporation was to obtain a lot of land, and erect upon it buildings suitable for the business. Each member of the corporation was to have the right to slaughter on the premises, and the corporation itself was to be allowed to manufacture and sell any of the usual products of such business; or they could lease that privilege to others. The selection of the land, the erection of the buildings, and the general methods of carrying on the business, were all placed under the supervision of the State Board of Health. All plans of the works of the association required the approval of the State Board of Health before they could be used. The Act further provided that the Board could under certain conditions order any person engaged in the business of slaughtering within six miles of Faneuil-Hall Market, in Boston, to transfer his business to the abattoir, in case it was carried on elsewhere in a manner "injurious to the public health."

The passage of this Act at once met such opposition that the year passed, and not a dollar of the stock was subscribed for.

The next Legislature passed, therefore, in 1871, an Act¹ concerning slaughter-houses and noxious and offensive trades. This Act prohibited the establishment or extension of any building for slaughtering or rendering, or for any noxious or offensive trade, in any city or town containing more than four thousand inhabitants,² without first obtaining leave of the mayor and aldermen or the selectmen of such city or town. It also gave the Board authority, after a hearing, to order any person engaged in such business to "cease and desist" from it.

The Board at once made an inspection of the leading establishments of this character in the vicinity of Boston, and subsequently the leading butchers, fat-melters, and bone-boilers were invited to meet the Board for consultation. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee of

¹ See page 16.

² The Legislature of 1874 so amended the law as to make it applicable to every city or town in the Commonwealth, irrespective of the number of its inhabitants.

five of the above-named gentlemen, who proceeded with Dr. Derby to New York. Two days were there spent in making a careful examination of every thing in that city which related in any way to the business under discussion.

The result of this visit was the reception by the State Board of Health of a communication, signed by sixteen of the leading Brighton butchers, in which mention was made of numerous changes in the methods of carrying on the business which they proposed to make, if the Board would allow them to go on in the same buildings. These proposals were rejected, inasmuch as they would not wholly remedy the existing evils, and would, therefore, not prove in any way satisfactory to the general public.

Meanwhile, formal complaints began to be made to the Board under the provisions of the Act of April 8, 1871. Public hearings were at once ordered, the result of which was that sixteen of the slaughter-houses were closed. Additional complaints against others were being constantly received.

The butchers, to whose intelligence and enterprise the success of the present abattoir is largely due, then agreed to co-operate with the State Board of Health, and also began to realize that the new plan which was proposed in the bill, authorizing the erection of an abattoir, was not so objectionable as they had at first supposed. The result was that they decided to accept the charter for the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association.

In the early part of 1872, a tract of land containing about fifty acres, situated on the border of Charles River in the town of Brighton (since become a part of Boston), and lying at about an equal distance from the Brighton and Wattertown markets, was selected, and, after approval by the State Board of Health, was taken by said corporation for the purposes specified in its charter. The necessary work of grading the land and constructing buildings was at once commenced; but, owing to various delays, the buildings and machinery were not completed, so as to enable the work of slaughtering to be begun, until June 17, 1873. The buildings at that time consisted of the rendering-house, a building 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and five stories in height; a block of ten cattle slaughter-houses 380 feet long,

30 feet wide, with yards and sheds attached; a block of six sheep slaughter-houses 150 feet long, and 80 feet wide; the engine and boiler-house, and a block of ten stables.

With a view of obtaining adequate inspection of animals and meat, the Board applied to the Legislature for the passage of a bill authorizing the appointment of such an inspector, and providing for the payment of his salary. This request was repeated in three successive annual reports. In the session of 1876, the Legislature passed an Act¹ giving to all cities and towns full authority to appoint inspectors of living animals or dressed meat prepared for human food, with ample power of seizing what should be found unfit.

A few butchers still continued the business outside, in the old and improperly-constructed buildings, and with the same imperfect methods as before. Owing, however, to the limited accommodations within the abattoir, the Board deemed it advisable not to hasten the work of ordering such of them to cease and desist as were willing to join the association, but were prevented from so doing by lack of sufficient room within the buildings. Gradually new structures were erected, and several more butchers, one after another, joined the association, either because they deemed it for their own advantage to do so, or because they were anxious to avoid the forthcoming action of the Board.

Although the abattoir was demonstrated to be a great success, not only when viewed from a public point of view, but also as regarded by those engaged in the business, there still remained several small establishments outside in which the business was carried on in an offensive manner.

In May, 1875, a petition was received by the State Board of Health against the eight slaughter-houses still in active operation in Brighton. A public hearing accordingly was held. Two of the defendants agreed to go into the abattoir. The complaint against one was withdrawn, and five were ordered to cease and desist from the business after July 1, 1875. One of the offenders refused to obey the order of the Board, and an injunction from the Supreme Court was served upon him. This he neglected to heed. He was accordingly brought before the court for contempt. The case was heard, and he was obliged to discontinue the business.

¹ See page 18.

Later, he began business, in connection with another party, using for the purpose some old abandoned slaughter-houses: whereupon the Board of Health of the city of Boston, established in 1873, ordered them to cease and desist. But as fast as such orders were issued, the business was removed to a new place. Accordingly, the City Board of Health, Nov. 8, 1875, passed a general order forbidding the carrying on of the business of slaughtering or rendering within the city limits, without the permission of the Board being first obtained.¹

With the passage of this order, the task which, six years before, the State Board of Health had undertaken to accomplish, was ended, and a whole town was rendered "a salubrious and agreeable place of residence; while at the same time it had within its limits, though somewhat remote from the residences, an admirably-conducted abattoir, which never need be a source of offence, and which is capable of supplying with meat all the inhabitants of the metropolitan district."

Mr. Taylor, President of the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association, says, in his report to the Board in 1876, "I think we may safely say that no one can be found willing to exchange the convenient and comfortable quarters at the abattoir for the inconvenient, dilapidated places left behind. . . . We feel that we can say beyond a doubt that the Brighton abattoir is a success."

The success of the abattoir was fully established, and the work of the State Board of Health, as regards the town of Brighton, was accomplished. In the seventh annual report, a request was accordingly made to the Legislature for the transfer of the care of the abattoir from the State to the City Board of Health. The request was complied with; and an Act² was at once passed, giving that Board full power of inspection and seizure of animals or meat unsuitable for human food, and to adopt what regulations seemed to them best to attain that end. At the same time, slaughtering within the city of Boston, except at the abattoir, was forbidden.

During the first six months to Jan. 1, 1874, there were

¹ The two orders were passed in conformity with a law of the State given on page 17.

² See page 17.

slaughtered at the abattoir 14,194 cattle and 150,000 sheep, or about one-third of the cattle and three-fourths of the sheep dressed for market in the vicinity of Boston. Since that time, several new buildings have been erected; and there are now, in addition to those already mentioned, three blocks, each containing two cattle slaughter-houses, more than doubling the former capacity; two large buildings for the preparation of tripe, which are probably sufficient to treat all of that material produced on the premises; and a one-story building 380 feet long, used as a storehouse for the fertilizer, made of the refuse blood, bones, intestines, &c. The association are now constructing, for the treatment of the fertilizer, a building 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories in height, with which will be connected storage-sheds 144 feet long and 80 feet wide. With these buildings, accommodations can be furnished for slaughtering seven-eighths of the cattle needed for the market in this neighborhood.

For convenience in caring for the blood and offal, the plan of slaughtering on a raised floor, above a basement story, was adopted. This floor is of double plank, calked, and laid on iron beams, with a slope to an iron gutter running across the centre of the floor, which receives the blood and conveys it to iron wagons in the basement, which has a floor of asphalt. Several trap-doors in the floors of the slaughter-houses receive the heads and feet, hide, tallow, and offal, each dropping into separate iron wagons below. The various wagons, as often as filled, are wheeled into the rendering-house; the hides being salted in the basement, and the blood, offal, heads, fat, and tallow being raised to the rendering-tanks and driers by means of elevators.

In most of the buildings, the cattle are hoisted for dressing, by steam-power, through shafting connected with the engine in the rendering-house, to which the necessary pulleys are attached; although in some of the buildings the old method of hoisting by hand, with the wheel and rope, is still carried on.

Hot and cold water are supplied to each slaughter-house, and the floor and walls of each house are thoroughly washed at the close of each day's killing. The water, in abundance, is the only disinfectant used, even in hot weather.

Connected with each house is a refrigerator, in which all

cattle are placed, after having been dressed: they are allowed to remain from several days to a couple of weeks before sending to market. These refrigerators vary in their capacity, those attached to the smaller houses furnishing space to hang 60 cattle, while in some of the larger houses as many as 200 can easily be stored. The arrangements for slaughtering sheep and disposing of the blood and offal are substantially the same as above described for cattle.

In the rendering-house are placed, in the fifth story, two large iron water-tanks, each holding about 58,000 gallons. These tanks are filled by steam-pumps in the engine-room, and are connected by distributing-pipes with nearly all the buildings and yards on the premises; also with several hydrants, for use in case of fire. The rendering-tanks are suspended from the floor of the fourth story, and are filled from that story with the offal, heads and tallow contained in the small iron wagons coming from the basements of the slaughter-houses. Different tanks are used for the various processes of making tallow, fertilizers, &c. After the contents of the rendering-tanks are sufficiently cooked, the fat is drawn off and packed. The residuum from the tanks in which bones and intestines are cooked, the scraps, or what remains after being pressed, are put into the driers, which are located in the second story, but are filled through pipes leading into them from the third-story floor. The blood is also put into the driers here, after having been partly dried in the tanks. The contents of the driers are subjected to steam-heat, by means of revolving sets of steam-pipes inside of them, for several hours, until the water has been sufficiently evaporated; when they are discharged upon the second-story floor, and after being passed through a mill, to grind any particles of bone that may not have become sufficiently fine in the process of cooking, are disposed of as a fertilizer. This fertilizer is made by mixing together the dried products of rendering the bones, intestines, and blood. In the large building in the process of construction sulphuric acid and other chemicals are to be added, in varying proportions, to be adapted to the needs of various crops, and to suit the demands of different soils.

The feet are cooked in the third story, to extract the neat's-foot oil from them; and the tallow, grease, oil, shin-bones and hoofs are stored in various parts of this building.

The steam and offensive gases from the rendering-tanks and driers are received into a large iron vessel, through which cold water is continually passing, where the steam is condensed: the offensive gases pass on into a large pipe, from which they are drawn by a fan. The aqueous vapor having been condensed and left behind, the gases are mixed with large volumes of air by means of a patent blower, and then pass under the furnace fires to be consumed. The furnaces are so arranged, that when the fire is low, or when fresh coal is added in any one, the gases can be directed under another furnace, where the fire is burning briskly, so that complete combustion is always accomplished; and there are no offensive odors at any time, although such a large mass of animal matter is constantly treated day and night.

The tanks in which the offal is cooked for a varying number of hours, depending upon its character and use, have at the end of that process a certain amount of water in them, containing in solution and in suspension a certain amount of gelatine. This is called soup; and that which comes from boiling the heads and the feet is still further boiled down for the purpose of making glue, which finds a ready sale in the market: the rest of the soup is thrown away.

The best portions of the fat are tried out for making artificial butter. The shin-bones are sold for knife-handles, &c. The hoofs are manufactured into various articles of use and ornament. The offal removed from the stomach and intestines is carted away from time to time, to be used as manure.

The house containing the engine and boilers is constructed of brick, and stands near the rendering-house; the engine-room is planned for two seventy-five horse-power engines, and the boiler-room for ten boilers, though work has thus far been successfully done with one engine and five boilers. A large steam-pump is placed in the engine-room; and, as an additional safeguard in case of fire, a six-inch pipe has been laid connecting this pump with Charles River, from which an unlimited supply of water can be obtained if needed.

All offal and blood are rendered and dried immediately while fresh and untainted. The plan of elevating the slaughtering-rooms, so that all blood, offal, &c., may be dropped into the wagons in the basements, renders the labor of keeping those rooms clean comparatively easy. This,

as well as the system of receiving the products of slaughtering in iron wagons, and raising them on elevators to the tanks and driers, has proved very satisfactory.

The method adopted for the destruction of the gases after rendering prevents any offensive odors arising therefrom. It requires and receives constant and careful attention by day and night; and the experience of the past four years and a half has proved the possibility of carrying on a large slaughtering and rendering establishment without offence or annoyance to the community around it.

During this time there have been slaughtered 282,857 cattle and 1,321,573 sheep, an average of nearly 63,000 cattle and 294,000 sheep each year. The fertilizer, manufactured from the blood and offal from this slaughtering, has ranged from 1,200 to 1,500 tons a year. The expense incurred for the purchase and preparation of land, for erecting buildings, and for providing machinery necessary to carry on the business, has been about \$630,000.

LAWS REGARDING THE ABATTOIR.

AN ACT to incorporate the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association in Brighton, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Horace W. Baxter, Horace W. Jordan, and B. Francis Ricker, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association, to be located in the town of Brighton, for the purpose of carrying on the business of buying and slaughtering cattle, sheep, and other animals, and of melting and "rendering" establishments; subject, however, to the provisions hereinafter contained, and to all general laws now or that may hereafter be in force applicable to such corporations.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, such parcel of land, not exceeding one hundred acres in extent, and situated in Brighton, within two miles of the Cattle Fair Hotel, as the State Board of Health shall by vote determine to be suitable for the carrying on of said business; and said corporation shall, within sixty days from the time it shall take any land otherwise than by purchase, file, in the office of the registry of deeds for the county wherein said lands lie, a description thereof as certain as is required in a common conveyance of lands, together with a statement of the purpose for which the lands are taken, which description and statement shall be signed by the president of the corporation.

SECT. 3. The said corporation shall be liable to pay all damages that shall be sustained by any persons in their property by the taking of any land for the purposes of this act. Any person who shall sustain damages as aforesaid, and who shall not agree upon the damages to be paid therefor, may apply by petition for the assessment of his damages, at any time within one year from the taking of said land, to the superior court in the county in which said land is situate. Such petition may be filed in the clerk's office of said court in vacation or in term-time; and the clerk shall thereupon issue a summons to said corporation, returnable

if issued in vacation to the then next term of the said court, held fourteen days at least after the issuing of said summons, and, if in term-time, returnable on such day as the court shall order, to appear and answer to the said petition. The said summons shall be served fourteen days at least before the return day thereof by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk of said corporation; and, upon the return of said summons duly served, the said petition shall stand as a cause in said court; and all questions of fact relating to the damages sustained by the petitioner shall be heard and determined, and the amount of such damages shall be assessed by a jury of said court, unless the parties shall in writing waive their right to a jury-trial, and agree that the question of said damages shall be determined by the court; and the verdict of said jury, being accepted and recorded by said court, or the award of the court if jury-trial shall be waived, shall be final and conclusive, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon; and costs shall be recovered by the petitioner if the amount of said judgment shall exceed the amount offered him for his damage by said corporation before the filing of said petition; otherwise said corporation shall recover its costs.

SECT. 4. Said corporation shall proceed to build upon said land suitable buildings for the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and other animals, and for melting and rendering purposes, and all necessary stables and out-buildings. But no building shall be erected until the plans thereof with all details of construction shall have been submitted to and approved by said State Board of Health, or some person designated by said board to examine said plans. All the business of said corporation shall be carried on in accordance with such regulations as said board shall from time to time establish and furnish in writing to the clerk of said corporation; and, for each violation of any one of said regulations, said corporation shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment against said corporation. Subject to the foregoing provisions, said corporation may manufacture and sell any of the usual products of said slaughtering and melting business, or may lease or permit other persons to use their buildings or parts thereof on such terms as may be agreed upon. And each member of said corporation shall have the right to slaughter on said premises, subject to such regulations and such tariff of prices as said corporation may by vote at any regular meeting establish, and to the regulations of the said Board of Health as aforesaid. And any person engaged in slaughtering or other business on the premises of said corporation,

who shall violate any of the said regulations of said board, shall be liable to the penalty hereinbefore affixed to violation thereof by said corporation.

SECT. 5. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and said corporation shall not take any land, as hereinbefore provided, or commence business, until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars at least shall be paid in in cash.

SECT. 6. The State Board of Health may, if in their judgment the public health shall require, order any person at any time engaged in the business of slaughtering within six miles of the Faneuil-Hall Market in Boston, and not upon any island in the harbor, to slaughter his cattle, sheep, or other animals, upon the premises of said corporation: *provided* that thirty days' notice of an intention to pass such an order shall be given to such person by said board, and that after such notice is given such person shall have continued to conduct his business in such a manner as in the judgment of the board is injurious to the public health; and the Supreme Judicial Court, or any justice thereof sitting in equity, shall have power to enforce any such order of said board by injunction. And whenever said board shall make such order as aforesaid, they shall also fix in said order the price per head which said party so served with said order shall pay to said corporation for the use of a place in its said building for slaughtering as aforesaid; but said price may be fixed as a certain sum of money, or as a certain portion of the animal, with its blood and offal; and said corporation shall be bound to permit said party to slaughter on its premises, on the terms so fixed by the order of said board, unless said corporation and said party shall agree upon some different terms. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Board of Health, as in this section provided, shall have the right to appeal from said order in the same manner, and with the same effect, as such right is now given in chapter twenty-six of the General Statutes to a person aggrieved by an order of a town board of health prohibiting the carrying on of offensive trades. In case of any appeal as herein provided, the application for a jury shall be made to the superior court in the county wherein the party prohibited transacts his business, if in session in said county; or, in vacation, to any justice of said court. [*Approved June 16, 1870.*]

AN ACT concerning Slaughter-Houses and Noxious and Offensive Trades.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever, in any city or town containing more than four thousand inhabitants, erects, occupies or uses any building for carrying on therein the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or other animals, or for melting or rendering establishments, or for other noxious or offensive trades and occupations, or permits or allows said trades or occupations to be carried on upon premises owned or occupied by him or them, without first obtaining the written consent and permission of the mayor and aldermen or selectmen of such city or town, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for every month he or they so occupy or use such building or premises, and in like proportion for a longer or shorter time; *provided* that the terms of this section shall not apply to any building or premises now occupied or used for the trades or occupations before described: but no person or persons or corporation now occupying or using any buildings or premises for the trades or occupations aforesaid shall enlarge or extend the same without first obtaining the written consent and permission of the mayor and aldermen or selectmen of the city or town in which such building or premises are situated, in the manner provided in this section.

SECT. 2. Whenever, in any city or town containing more than four thousand inhabitants,¹ any building or premises are occupied or used by any person or persons or corporation for carrying on the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or other animals, or for melting or rendering establishments, or for other noxious or offensive trades, the State Board of Health may, if in their judgment the public health or the public comfort and convenience shall require, order any person or persons or corporation carrying on said trades or occupations to desist and cease from further carrying on said trades or occupations in such building or premises; and any person or persons or corporation continuing to occupy or use such building or premises for carrying on said trades or occupations, after being ordered to desist and cease therefrom by said board, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for every month he or they continue to occupy and use such building or premises for carrying on said trades or occupations after being ordered to desist and cease therefrom by said board as aforesaid, and in like proportion for a longer or shorter time; *provided* that, on

¹ Amended, chapter 308, Acts and Resolves, 1874, by striking out the words, "containing more than four thousand inhabitants."

any application to said board to exercise the powers in this section conferred upon them, a time and place for hearing the parties shall be assigned by said board, and due notice thereof given to the party against whom the application is made ; and the order hereinbefore provided shall only be issued after such notice and hearing.

SECT. 3. The Supreme Judicial Court, or any one of the justices thereof, in term-time or vacation, shall have power to issue an injunction to prevent the erection, occupancy, use, enlargement, or extension of any building or premises occupied or used for the trades or occupations aforesaid, without the written consent and permission provided in section one of this act being first obtained ; and also in like manner to enforce the orders of the State Board of Health issued under section two of this act. [*Approved April 8, 1871.*]

[Extracts from chapter 26 of the General Statutes of Massachusetts.]

SECT. 7. The [local] Board [of Health] shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, within its town, or in any vessel within the harbor of such town, that may in its opinion be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and the same shall destroy, remove, or prevent, as the case may require.

SECT. 52. The [local] Board [of Health] shall from time to time assign certain places for the exercising of any trade or employment which is a nuisance, or hurtful to the inhabitants, or dangerous to the public health, or the exercise of which is attended by noisome and injurious odors, or is otherwise injurious to their estates ; and may prohibit the exercise of the same in places not so assigned : the board may also forbid the exercise of such trade or employment within the limits of the town, or in any particular locality hereof. All such assignments shall be entered in the records, and may be revoked when the board shall think proper.

AN ACT to amend an Act to incorporate the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association in Brighton.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section six of chapter three hundred and sixty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed ; and sections two and four of said act are hereby amended, by striking out the words " State Board of Health " where they

occur in said sections, and substituting in place thereof "Board of Health of the city of Boston."

SECT. 2. From and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the business of slaughtering shall not be conducted within the limits of the city of Boston, except upon the premises of the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association in said city.

SECT. 3. The said association shall, within a reasonable time, slaughter all cattle, sheep, and calves which may be brought to their premises for that purpose by persons not occupying tenements therein, whenever the accommodations under their control on said premises will permit. They shall also prepare the meat and other products of such animals for the market. They may charge, in addition to the offal from said animals, such price per head as may be mutually agreed upon; and, in case of disagreement as to price, the same shall be fixed by the Board of Health of the city of Boston.

SECT. 4. Said Board of Health of the city of Boston is hereby authorized to appoint one or more inspectors to see that the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the association for the time being are fully obeyed by said association and their tenants, and also to see that none but healthy animals are slaughtered; the salary or salaries of said inspector or inspectors to be established by the city council of said city of Boston. The said inspector or inspectors shall at all times have access to the premises of said association and any building thereon, and also to the premises, yards, or cars of any railroad company within the city of Boston, for the purposes of examination, inspection, and seizure of any meat or animals unfit for human food.

SECT. 5. Said Board of Health of the city of Boston is hereby authorized to make whatever regulations may seem to them fit in order to prevent the slaughter and sale of animals unfit for human food. [*Approved April 17, 1876.*]

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Provisions, and Animals intended for Slaughter, in Cities and Towns.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The mayor and aldermen of cities, and the selectmen of towns, may annually appoint one or more persons to be inspectors of provisions, and animals intended for slaughter, who shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, and

who shall receive such compensation as the city councils of cities or the selectmen of towns shall determine.

SECT. 2. Said inspectors shall have power to inspect all animals intended for slaughter, and all meats, fish, vegetables, produce, fruits, and provisions of all kinds found in said cities or towns, or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell therein; and may for this purpose enter into all buildings or enclosures where said animals, meats, fish, vegetables, produce, fruits, or provisions are kept, stored, or exposed for slaughter or sale. When such animals, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit, or provisions are found on such inspection to be tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, or unwholesome from any cause, said inspectors shall seize the same, and cause them or it to be destroyed, or disposed of otherwise than for food: *provided, however*, that if the owner of the property seized shall, at the time of the seizure, notify said inspector in writing of his desire to appeal to the Board of Health, said inspector shall cause said animals, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit, or provisions to be inspected by said Board of Health, or by a committee thereof, consisting of not less than two members; and if said board or committee shall find the same to be tainted, diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome, they shall order the same to be destroyed, or disposed of otherwise than for food. If said board or committee shall not so find, they shall order said animals, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit, or provisions to be forthwith returned to the owner thereof. All moneys received by said inspector or Board of Health for property disposed of as aforesaid, shall, after deducting all expenses incurred by reason of such seizure, be paid to the owner thereof.

SECT. 3. Said inspectors shall have the power to inspect all veal found in said cities or towns, or offered or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell therein; and if said veal is, in the judgment of the inspector, that of a calf killed under four weeks old, he shall seize the same, and cause it to be destroyed, or disposed of as provided in the preceding section; subject, however, to the same provisions concerning appeal and the disposal of moneys that are therein contained.

SECT. 4. When complaint is made on oath, to any police, municipal, or district court, or magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant believes that any diseased animals, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit, or provisions of any kind, or veal of any calf killed under four weeks old, is kept or concealed in any particular house or place with the in-

tent to kill, sell, or offer the same for sale for food, the court or magistrate, if satisfied there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a warrant to search for such animals or articles, and all such warrants shall be directed and executed as provided in the third section of chapter one hundred and seventy of the General Statutes. If, upon hearing, said court or magistrate shall determine that said animals or articles, or any of them, were kept or concealed for the purposes aforesaid, the same shall be destroyed or disposed of by the inspector, or by any officer designated by the court or magistrate, according to the provisions of the second section of this act: if the court or magistrate shall not so determine, said animals or articles shall be returned to the owner.

SECT. 5. Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell for food, any diseased animal, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit, or provisions of any kind whatever, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding sixty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 6. The place where property condemned under this act shall be found, and the name of every person in whose possession it may be found and condemned, or who shall be convicted of an offence under section five of this act, shall be published in two newspapers published in the county.

SECT. 7. The foregoing sections of this act shall not be in force in any city or town unless this act shall be adopted by the city council of such city, or by the inhabitants of such town.

SECT. 8. Chapter twenty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five is hereby repealed; *provided* that nothing herein contained shall affect any prosecution now pending, or any penalty or forfeiture already incurred. [*Approved April 26, 1876.*]

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